

# **METHOD OF REGULATING A GENERATOR, ESPECIALLY A CLAW POLE GENERATOR OF AN ON-BOARD VEHICLE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM**

## **CROSS-REFERENCE**

This is a continuation-in-part of pending application Ser. No. 09/582,333,

5 filed June 23, 2000.

## **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

### **1. Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to a method for regulating a generator and,  
10 more particularly, to a method of regulating a claw pole generator driven by an  
internal combustion engine, which is associated with a converter bridge with  
triggerable switch elements controlled by a regulating device.

### **2. Description of the Related Art**

15 Claw pole generators are used in motor vehicles to furnish the electrical  
energy for the on-board vehicle electrical system. These rotary current  
generators are connected to the direct voltage system of the vehicle via a diode  
rectifier bridge. The generator outputs power as soon as its induced voltage  
20 exceeds the system voltage. The power output of the generator is regulated via  
the intensity of the exciter current. The system voltage or the output voltage of  
the generator is typically used as the controlled variable.

To reduce fuel consumption in recent motor vehicles, the idling rpm of the engine is kept as low as possible. A low engine rpm also affects the generator rpm, since the generator is driven by the engine. To allow the generator to output  
5 enough electrical energy to the on-board electrical system even during engine idling and to enable recharging of the battery, the generator is required to furnish energy, even at low generator rpm levels. Furthermore, at typical rpm levels the generator should output as much energy as possible. Optimal generator regulation should therefore, on the one hand, make a general power increase  
10 possible and, on the other, make it possible to lower the startup rpm, that is, to lower the rpm level above which the rpm can output power.

A rotary current generator for a motor vehicle that outputs improved outset power compared with conventional generators is known from European Patent  
15 Disclosure EP 0 762 596 A1. Instead of a conventional rectifier bridge, this rotary current generator has a full-wave-controlled rectifier bridge that includes six controlled switches. By suitable triggering of the switches of the bridge, which for instance include switchable semiconductor elements, phase regulation can be performed in which the phase voltages of the generator are shifted relative to the  
20 phase currents. As a consequence, additional currents flow into the stator windings and lead to an increase in the starting power of the rotary current generator compared to a rotary current generator with only a simple diode bridge.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved method of  
5 regulating a generator, especially a claw pole generator driven by an internal  
combustion engine.

According to the invention the method for controlling or regulating a  
generator, said generator having three stator windings and respective generator  
terminals associated with the windings, a converter bridge including controllable  
10 switch elements and means for controlling the switch elements, includes  
temporarily connecting the stator windings for a predetermined time interval with  
a charge source that supplies a charging current to the stator windings in addition  
to induced current present in the stator windings, which charges a generator  
inductance with magnetic energy from the charge source. The charge source is  
15 either a battery or a capacitor.

The method of the invention for regulating a generator has the advantage  
that the generator furnishes a higher starting power, and that in particular at low  
rpm it furnishes a higher starting power. It is especially advantageous that the so-  
called startup rpm of the generator, that is, the rpm above which it is at all  
20 possible to output power, is lowered compared with conventional generators.

The method of the invention can be employed to obtain the above  
objectives and advantages, since a converter bridge with switch elements  
instead of conventional diodes is associated with the generator. By the correct

triggering of these switch elements, it is possible to connect the generator terminals to the positive or negative pole of the battery independently of the natural ignition times of a diode bridge. By suitable triggering of the switch elements, additional currents are supplied to the generator terminals, and the output power of the generator can be increased. These additional currents are initially drawn from the battery, or optionally from an intermediate circuit capacitor, and delivered to the generator via the switch elements. The feeding times into the generator phases are advantageously selected so that they are located in intervals in which the phase current in diode operation is low or disappears (ripples). The power increase of the generator because of the direct current pulsation is associated with an increased waviness of the output current. This waviness is composed of the generator output current and the withdrawal of the current pulses. Advantageously, however, smoothing can again be attained with the aid of an additional capacitor.

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING**

The objects, features and advantages of the invention will now be illustrated in more detail with the aid of the following description of the preferred embodiments, with reference to the accompanying figures in which:

Figures 1 and 2 together are schematic diagrams of parts of a circuit arrangement for performing a first embodiment of the inventive method; and

Figures 3 and 4 are schematic diagrams of alternative circuit arrangements similar to Figure 2 for performing alternative embodiments of the method of the invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The essential components of a generator 10, i.e. a claw pole generator, with a converter bridge 11 and the load 12 are shown in Fig. 1. The claw pole generator 10 includes the three stator windings U, V, W and an exciter winding 14. The exciter current  $I_{err}$  and a voltage regulator VR are shown symbolically in Fig. 1. The converter bridge 11 includes the switch elements 15 to 20, which are connected to the stator windings U, V, W of the claw pole generator 10 in the usual way, as in a diode bridge. The switch elements 15 to 20 are connected to a charge source 21, across which the system voltage  $U_{Netz}$  that is applied to the load 12 can be picked up. The charge source 21 can be a battery, for example the on-board battery of the electrical system, or a capacitor. All that is shown of the load 12 is a variable resistor 22 and a switch 23, in each case symbolically.

With the circuit arrangement shown in Fig. 1, the method of the invention for regulating the generator can be performed. By suitable triggering of the switch elements 15-20, additional currents are supplied to the generator terminals Kl.U, Kl.V, Kl.W. The switch elements 15-20 act as current valves and will hereinafter also be called valves. In detail, during an otherwise currentless time interval, an additional current pulse is supplied. These current pulses lead to charging of the

generator inductance with magnetic energy. By feeding in direct current pulses, the generator is additionally supplied with inductive wattless power, which is equivalent to an additional magnetizing current.

The power output of the generator 10 can be increased compared with pure diode operation, by offering an additional magnetizing current to the stator windings. The phase during which the switch elements 15-20 of the converter bridge 11 are conductive is then shifted as a whole. A phase shift between the generator voltage and the generator current occurs. The machine then takes up wattless power. This means that as soon as the phase current in one of the stator windings has a zero crossover and commutation would occur in diode operation, the commutation is delayed by appropriate triggering of the switch element or switch elements. The thus-closed switch element assures a further connection to the battery. The turn-on time and the longest on-time duration of a switch element or switch are defined or set by a logistics element for the valve release. This time corresponds to the otherwise currentless time range of one phase.

For the power output of the generator, regulating the turn-off time, that is, the commutation point, is of significance. This shift between current and voltage can be regulated by various methods. Some of these methods that offer especially simple possibilities of regulation are shown in the exemplary embodiments in Figs. 2-4. The regulation described below is embodied such that the switch elements are triggered only in the so-called ripple phases of the

current and are turned off as soon as the measured current exceeds an allowable value.

The regulation of the level of the output voltage of the generator is done in the usual way by means of a voltage regulator VR, which for instance is a component of the claw pole generator 10 in Fig. 1 and which regulates the exciter current in such a way that a predetermined voltage level results.

### 1. Regulation of the Switch Currents

Fig. 2 shows a regulating circuit for a switch or switch element (valve) with which the regulation of the switch currents can be explained. For this regulation, the currents through the switch elements are detected and used for the regulation. For example, the current  $I$  through the switch element 15 is detected with the aid of a suitable current detector (measuring instrument) 24 and is delivered as an actual current value list to a comparator 25. This comparator 25 is additionally furnished with a maximum value for the current  $I_{max}$ . The regulating circuit of Fig. 2 further includes an AND gate 26 and a logistics element for the valve release 27, and the AND gate 26 links the outputs of the comparator 25 and of the logistics element for the valve release 27 to one another. A triggering for the valves with locking to prevent re-activation 28 triggers the valve 15, for instance, as a function of the output of the AND gate 26.

With the regulating circuit shown in Fig. 2, the higher-ranking voltage regulation or power regulation of the generator is performed; a maximum value for the switch currents is released. If the actual current of the applicable switch

exceeds this predetermined value, the valve is turned off. The current commutates in the complementary diode of the bridge branch.

For proper operation, locking of the shut-off valve is necessary. Since immediately after the shutoff of the valve the valve current becomes zero the  
5 pure current comparison will lead to renewed through-switching of the valve. This function is realized by the logic circuit shown in Fig.2.

## 2. Regulation of the Phase Currents

Since the maximum value of the direct current is identical to the maximum  
10 value of the phase currents, a further possible way of regulating the generator output is to switch the switches as a function of the phase currents. To that end, instead of the switch currents, the currents through the phase windings U, V and W of the generator 10 are measured and delivered to the regulation. One example for such a regulating circuit is shown in Fig. 2.

15 Since in this regulation the two switches, such as 15 and 18, of one converter branch always regulate one phase, their triggering is also expediently combined during regulation. The devices for triggering of the valves are indicated by 28a and 28b in Fig. 3. The turn-off of the switched-through valve is reached as soon as the associated phase current has exceeded a predetermined maximum  
20 value.



### 3. Regulation of the Direct Current

In Fig. 4, a further regulating circuit for a switch element or valve is shown, with which regulating the direct current IG can be performed. If the direct current, that is, the output current of the generator, is used for regulation purposes, then it is necessary only to measure a value that is supplied to the comparator and compared with a set-point value. The regulating circuit shown in Fig. 4 corresponds to the circuit of Fig. 2, but the regulation is based not on the valve current I but rather on the direct current IG of the generator.

A combined regulation via the direct current and the switch currents can also be achieved. To reduce the number of current measurements, the valve currents can also be derived from the measured current.

While the invention has been illustrated and described as embodied in a method for regulating a generator, especially a method of regulating a claw pole generator driven by an internal combustion engine, it is not intended to be limited to the details shown, since various modifications and changes may be made without departing in any way from the spirit of the present invention.

Without further analysis, the foregoing will so fully reveal the gist of the present invention that others can, by applying current knowledge, readily adapt it for various applications without omitting features that, from the standpoint of prior art, fairly constitute essential characteristics of the generic or specific aspects of this invention.

What is claimed is new and is set forth in the following appended claims.